

(2) Every such order shall take effect as soon as the making thereof has been brought in any manner to the knowledge of the person against whom it is made.

(3) If while any such order remains in force the person against whom it is made enters or remains upon any wharf or ship or loiters in the vicinity of any entrance to a wharf, he commits an offence against these regulations.

(4) Any order made by any officer under clause (1) of this regulation may at any time by order in writing be revoked by the same officer or by any other officer who is authorized to make orders under that clause.

REGULATION 7.—EXAMINATION OF CARGO, STORES, BAGGAGE, ETC.

(1) In this regulation the term "cargo" includes stores, baggage, receptacles, and other goods and articles of any description whatsoever.

(2) While any ship is in any port no cargo shall be loaded, taken, or placed on board the ship for export in that ship until it has been passed for shipment thereon by a Customs examination officer.

(3) A Customs examination officer shall not pass any cargo for shipment as aforesaid if he suspects that the shipment thereof will be a source of danger to the ship or to any cargo, passengers, or members of the crew thereof.

(4) The person who ships any cargo on any ship for export in that ship shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the cargo does not constitute a source of danger as aforesaid, and he shall make a written declaration in the form in the Schedule to these regulations, to be delivered to the Customs examination officer prior to shipment of the cargo:

Provided that a declaration under this clause need not be made—

(a) In the case of baggage belonging to and accompanying passengers in the ship; or

(b) In any other case in which the declaration is dispensed with by the Customs examination officer.

(5) Where any cargo is shipped on any ship in any port for exportation in another ship from another port, the last preceding clause shall apply with respect to the shipment of the cargo on the first-mentioned ship as well as to its shipment on the ship in which it is to be exported.

(6) A Customs examination officer may, if he thinks fit, open or require to be opened for the purpose of examination any package or receptacle brought or found upon any wharf or intended for shipment on any ship. All labour necessary for the examination of any cargo shall be supplied by or at the expense of the shipper thereof.

(7) A Customs examination officer may in any case in which he is of opinion that the effective examination of any cargo brought upon any wharf or intended for shipment on any ship is for any reason impracticable, refuse to examine the cargo or to pass it for shipment until the expiry of such period as he deems necessary for the purpose of ascertaining that the shipment thereof will not be a source of danger to the ship or to any cargo, passengers, or members of the crew thereof, and in the meantime may, if he thinks fit, take and retain possession of the cargo.

(8) A Customs examination officer may require any person who is or has been in any manner concerned in loading, taking, or placing on board a ship, or upon a wharf for shipment, or in packing or otherwise preparing for shipment, any cargo, to answer any questions as to the nature, contents, ownership, origin, or preparation thereto that the Customs examination officer thinks material in the execution of his office under these regulations. Any person who fails to answer to the best of his knowledge any question so submitted to him, or who answers any such question falsely, commits an offence against these regulations.

(9) A Customs examination officer, or any constable with the authority of a Customs examination officer, may enter upon any warehouse, store, building, or other place whatsoever in which he has reason to believe that any cargo intended for shipment may be situated, and may examine the same and every part thereof and all cargo found therein.